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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
9 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
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11 AMERITOX, LTD,

12 Plaintiff,

13
14 vs.
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17 MILLENNIUM LABORATORIES
18 CLINICAL SUPPLY, INC.,

19 Defendant.
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CASE 12-CV-2797 W (RBB)
ORDER:

(1) DENYING EX PARTE
APPLICATION TO STAY
[DOC. 48];

(2) SETTING BRIEFING
SCHEDULE; and

(3) GRANTING EX PARTE
APPLICATION TO LODGE
DOCUMENTS UNDER SEAL
[DOC. 53]

21 Pending before the Court is Defendant Millennium Laboratories Clinical Supply,
22 Inc.'s ex parte application for an emergency stay of Magistrate Judge Ruben B. Brooks'
23 October 25, 2013 order granting Plaintiff Ameritox, Ltd.'s motion to compel (the
24 "Enforcement Order"). Millennium also seeks an order allowing it to file certain
25 documents under seal and to provide the Court with a CD copy of the documents.

26 The Court decides the matters on the papers submitted and without oral
27 argument pursuant to Local Rule 7.1(d)(1). For the reasons discussed below, the Court
28

1 DENIES the ex parte application to stay Judge Brooks' Enforcement Order [Doc. 48] and
 2 GRANTS the ex parte application to lodge documents under seal [Doc. 53].

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 4 I. Ex Parte Application to Stay.

5 Relevant to Millennium's stay request are (1) whether it has made a strong
 6 showing that Millennium will prevail on the merits, (2) irreparable injury to Millennium,
 7 (3) any injury to Ameritox, and (4) the public interest at stake. Hilton v. Braunskill 481
 8 U.S. 770, 776 (1987). These factors do not support Millennium's stay request.

9 As an initial matter, it is important to point out that the standard of review is clear
 10 error. Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(a). This standard is highly deferential, requiring a finding that
 11 the magistrate judge's findings of fact are clearly erroneous and the district court is left
 12 with a "definite and firm conviction that a mistake has been committed." Burdick v.
 13 Comm'r Internal Rev. Serv., 979 F.2d 1369, 1370 (9th Cir. 1992). Millennium's ex
 14 parte application fails to demonstrate a likelihood of prevailing on the merits under this
 15 standard.

16 For example, Millennium objects to Judge Brooks' finding with respect to Request
 17 No. 2 on the ground that the request does not require Millennium to produce linked-by-
 18 name information. Request No. 2 provides:

19 Documents sufficient to identify, for each customer or account for whom
 20 MLCS has provided, arranged, facilitated, or been involved in any manner
 21 with providing or arranging POCT Cups (including reagents), the amount
 22 charged for each POCT Cup, the amount the customer or account actually
 23 paid for the POCT Cups, the terms under which the customer or account
 24 received the POCT Cups, and any written agreement under which the
 25 customer or account received the POCT Cups.

26 See Millennium's Obj [Doc. 52], 10:24-11:3.) According to Millennium, this language
 27 only requires it to produce "all aspects of the transaction data" but without the customer
 28 names. (*Id.*, 13:4-15.)

But Millennium's reading of this request arguably ignores the "each customer or
 account" language. Although the request specifically seeks transaction information, such
 as the amount actually paid for cups, it seeks the information in relation to "each

1 customer,” whose identity is therefore part-and-parcel of the discovery request. At the
2 very least, assuming the request is somewhat vague with respect to whether it requires
3 Millennium to link the transaction information to the customer, Judge Brooks’
4 interpretation appears reasonable and, therefore, is not clearly erroneous.

5 Moreover, Millennium’s objection may be untimely. To the extent Millennium
6 is asserting that the request is vague with respect to whether it requires linked-by-name
7 information, Millennium arguably should have raised the objection in connection with
8 Judge Brooks’ consideration of the motion to enforce the out-of-district subpoena.

9 Millennium also fails to establish irreparable harm. Millennium argues that the
10 Enforcement Order requires it to disclose proprietary information to one of its primary
11 competitors. However, pursuant to Judge Brooks’ Protective Order, Millennium may
12 designate the documents as “Attorneys’ Eyes Only.” (See *Protective Order* [Doc. 21], ¶11.)
13 Based on this available designation, the Court finds Millennium’s claim of irreparable
14 harm unpersuasive.

15 Finally, the Court also finds that further delay in producing the documents would
16 harm Ameritox given the fast-approaching trial date in the Florida litigation.

17 For all these reasons, Millennium’s ex parte application to stay Judge Brooks’
18 Enforcement Order is **DENIED**.

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20 **II. Briefing Schedule & Ex Parte Application to Seal Documents.**

21 In light of Millennium’s Objection, the Court **ORDERS** the following briefing
22 schedule:

- 23 1. Ameritox’s opposition to Millennium’s objections is due on or before
24 **Monday, November 18, 2013.**
- 25 2. Millennium’s reply to Ameritox’s opposition is due on or before **Thursday,**
26 **November 21, 2013.**

27 Millennium’s ex parte application to file documents under seal and provide the
28 Court with a CD copy of the documents is **GRANTED** [Doc. 53]. However, rather than

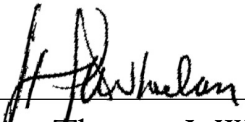
1 file the CD, Millennium shall lodge the CD under seal with the Clerk's Office and
2 provide a courtesy copy to Chambers on or before Monday, November 18, 2013.

3 The Court will not independently scour the CD for supporting documents. To
4 the extent either party believes certain documents support its position, the party must
5 provide a pin-point cite to the exact document. General citations to large groups of
6 documents will not be reviewed by the Court.

7 Upon submission of the above briefing, the matter shall be deemed under
8 submission. There shall be no oral argument.

9 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

10
11 DATED: November 13, 2013



Hon. Thomas J. Whelan
United States District Judge